

## **REMARKS/ARGUMENTS**

Applicant responds herein to the Office Action dated December 12, 2005.

Claim 1 has been rejected on grounds of anticipation by Kamiyama (5,339,293).

Claims 2 and 5 stand rejected on grounds of obviousness over Kamiyama. Claims 4 and 7 stand rejected on grounds of obviousness over Kamiyama as applied to claim 1, in further view of Kresser (1,505,521). Claim 6 stands rejected on grounds of obviousness over Kamiyama as applied to claim 1, in further view of Biver (5,490,123). Claims 9-12 and 30 stand rejected on grounds of obviousness over Kamiyama as applied to claim 1, in further view of Farash (US 2003/0151980). Claims 13-14 stands rejected on grounds of obviousness over Kamiyama as applied to claim 1, in further view of Giger (4,655,606).

Claims 15-16 stand rejected on grounds of obviousness over Farash, in view of Giger. Claims 17-19 stand rejected on grounds of obviousness over Kamiyama as applied to claim 1, in further view of Heit (2,179,294). Lastly, claim 20 stands rejected on grounds of obviousness over Kamiyama as applied to claim 1, in further view of Manceri (3,672,157). Reconsideration is requested in view of the amendments to the claims herein and the following remarks.

As amended, claim 1 in the present application is identical to claim 1 in the applicant's co-pending application serial no. 10/783,300. In fact, as amended, claims 2, 5-7 and 19-20 are identical to the similarly numbered claims in the aforementioned 10/783,300 patent application.

In the 10/783,300 application, these claims have been found to be allowed. Therefore, they are allowed in this application as well.

Claim 21 herein is dependent from allowed claim 5, and therefore should be promptly allowed as well.

The only claim remaining in this application is independent claim 30, which has been rejected as noted above, over the combination of Kamiyama, in view of Farash. Reconsideration of claim 30 is requested, particularly in view of the following remarks and the amendments to claim 30.

The timepiece of claim 30 has a dial face which defines an oval shape, and an oval shape, by definition, has a long axis and a short axis that extend perpendicularly to one another. The timepiece further includes a first time movement and a second time movement and the two movements are arranged in spaced relationship to each other with their centers spaced from each other along the long axis of the oval shaped dial face. Still further, a first stem arrangement with a plurality of stems for controlling the first time movement is located “to a left side of the first time movement” and, similarly, a second stem arrangement containing a plurality of stems is located to the right side of the second time movement.

Lastly, the timepiece has a watchband that is aligned with the short axis of the timepiece.

The Office Action relies on Kamiyama as the primary reference. That reference discloses a watch which is not oval shaped. It is merely an example of one of the many, many patents that are known that describe a watch with multiple time zone movements. The instant applicant does not purport, and claim 30 is not directed to, a multiple time zone watch, per se.

The timepiece of Kamiyama shown in Figure 1 thereof has a main time movement designating the local time and three additional time zone movements identified by reference numerals 4, 5 and 6. Column 6, lines 10-30 describe that pushbuttons 9, 10 and 11 control the settings of these three time movements. In fact, each button is used for a different one of the time zones. Therefore, the time movement 4 only has one button associated therewith and the time movement 6 has a different single button associated therewith, contrary to the claim language of claim 30. Moreover, the two timepieces 4 and 6 are not located on the long axis of an oval shaped dial face.

Farash shows one embodiment in Figure 1, where two time zone movements are aligned vertically. In Figure 4 of this reference, two time zones are aligned horizontally. But again, there is only a single stem for each movement and the watch face is not oval.

Respectfully, the Office Action, on its face, ignores claim limitations which it does not at all address. In rejecting claim 30 in paragraph 7 of the Office Action, the Examiner stated that Kamiyama is being applied in the same manner as to claim 1. But the discussion of the rejection of claim 1 ignores many of the limitations noted above.

Similarly, the Office Action merely states that Farash is relied upon as teaching the use of separate timesetting buttons for each of two timepiece movements thereof. However, as noted previously, Kamiyama itself discusses separate timesetting buttons for each of two timepiece movements. In fact, Kamiyama describes three buttons, each button respectively used with one of three timepiece movements.

Applicant has carefully crafted claim 30 so that it is directed to an arrangement of timepiece movements incorporated in a watch of a particular shape, i.e., oval. Nothing in the prior art suggests the features thereof. In fact, combining the prior art with one another still falls short of leading one in the art to the specific watch that is defined in claim 30.

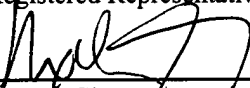
Therefore, claim 30 is submitted to be clearly patentable over the art of record and that claim should be found to be allowable as well.

Accordingly, the Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider the application, and add claim 30 the list of allowed claims and pass this case to issue.

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage as First Class Mail in an envelope addressed to: Mail Stop Amendment, Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450, on March 13, 2006

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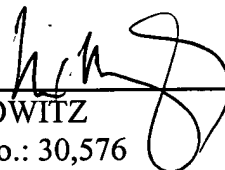
Name of applicant, assignee or  
Registered Representative



Signature  
March 13, 2006

Date of Signature

Respectfully submitted,



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